Should a State Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors ?

In your last issue Mr. Brown concluded his articles against Prohibition by taking the position that such a law would be impracticable, for two reasons: First. Because it would be violated. Second. That it would not be enforced, for the want of public opinion to sustain it.

Prohibitionists do not expect a total suppression of the liquor traffic by legis-lation. There will be violation of law, as long as the human race exists; and we do not expect this to be an exception. But we do claim that there will be fewer violations under the prohibitory system than there are under the license law, and that the evil caused by the former will be too insignificant to be compared with the great injury inflicted upon us by the sale of intoxicating drinks. The question is, not whether it will force some men to disregard law, and to lose respect for the government, for the prac- of the government, could and would ticability of a measure is not determined by considering the disadvantages alone, them. but whether or not the advantages to be gained so far exceed the disadvantages ture should tax the sale of strong drinks as to justify the effort. It is in this way the practicability of the prohibitory laws

Now, sound and logical reasoning is very pretty-both to read and to hearand I am surprised that Mr. Brown has never seen but very little of it in favor of this question, and whilst I do not profess to be an expert in that line, even when it is required, I would refer him to our able, concise and logical "plea for prohibition" by Dr. Hagood, President of Emory College, that has been placed in my bands in the last day or two.

Logic on the practicability of this law is of very little importance. It vanishes like the mist of morning, when placed by the side of the practical results to be seen in those places where the experi-

Let us begin near home. A correspondent in the News and Courier, writing from the little town of Wedgefield, Sumter county, on the results of prohibition there, says: "The bar-rooms closed up, and there has been no such curse here, or whiskey sold in any way since. Soon the talk of building a church and school house sprang up in the stead .-These have been realized with all their still are projected. The place has grown almost as by magic. Industry and thrift prevail. Lands have advanced in value in a ratio exceeding anything previously dreamed of in this county. Population has increased. A healthy moral tone of any respectability 'gets in whiskey,'

of Carrollton, Ga., in a letter dated Acton, Chief Judge of Rome, says: April 24th, 1880, a portion of which ap- "Nearly all the crime in Rome origipeared in the INTELLIGENCER a few nates in the use of wine." days ago, we have the result of the prohibitory law in that town in substance as in South Carolina when our Legislature follows: Before the liquor traffic was and our people will encourage the use of abolished ine trade of the place was wine as a substitute for liquor. The inabout \$200,000 a year, now it is \$500,000. ebriate will still revel in his drunken-The \$30,000 that was spent for whiskey ness, and the young be beguiled into prior to 1875 is now spent in building habits of intoxication, for in almost houses, improving stock, draining lands every case the thirst originates with the and paying taxes. The farmers are wine cup. You might as well speak of nearly all out of debt. He says in a quenching fire with oil, or of saving a moral point of view that the result has man's life by killing a venomous serpent moral point of view that the result has been perfectly remarkable. The Solicity of the Circuit says there is less crime on his body innumerable leaches. You in that county then in any other in the tor of the Circuit says there is less crime on his body tanumerable leaches. You

Its practicability has been thoroughly but inevitable. tested in Maine. Let me give a few facts as to its working there, taken from the tions than any other remedy. It will Christian Advocate: "For the purpose of stop three fourths of the drunkenness comparison, let us put Maine by the side | and nearly all the crime. Let its friends of Massachusetts. In Massachusetts in be bold and persevering, yet courteous, 1879 there were in State prisons and jails for it is not a war against individuals— 4,962 convicts, or one to every 460 of and ere long the banner of victory will population. In Maine in 1879 there proudly wave over the ruins of the enewere in prisons and jails, exclusive of those imprisoned for violations of liquor laws, 400, or one to every 1,650 of population. In other words, the number of criminals in Massachusetts is three times as large in proportion as in Maine."

Is it possible for a man to furnish arguments more convincing than these country. facts, even though he possessed the logic facts, even though he possessed the logic of a Bowlan? Reason and experience both teach that the benefits produced by prohibition are infinitely greater and more valuable to society than be the injury sustained by reason of its disregard, jury sustained by reason of its disregard, hen enacted, by those who will sell liquor; and thus, its practicability is indisputably established.

It is mere conjecture to say that when such a law is enacted it will not be enforced for the want of public opinion to should enter his house on the following sustain it. We have the same right to day. He went home, lighted his fire. say that it will be enforced. Some one and prepared a warm reception for the may say that rum sellers violate the law expected visitor. She happened to be a when they sell behind a screen, or sell to meighbor, who brought him a message from Maubenge. He invited her in, and minors and persons of intemperate habordered his wife to close all the doors its, and yet you never hear of one being and windows. Then he stirred up his indicted for it; and Mr. Brown intimates that for this reason this will be the case when prohibitory laws are passed. No one will prosecute the offenders. Pun-ishment for violating law should be, and New Orleans from the West, win thirtyone will prosecute the offenders. Pungenerally is, proportioned to the nature of the offense committed, and is of such a character generally as is calculated to prevent it being repeated. In ordinary cases, then, there is an inducement to prosecute those who violate law. Such is not the case when we take violations of these minor restrictions placed upon the liquor seller into consideration.—What inducement is there to prosecute him for selling behind a screen to a minor, &c.? Will it forfeit his license

No! He will simply pay the fine and then resume his business. Very little good, if any, would be accomplished even if prosecutions should be had until screens should be utterly annihilated, and no minor ever be able to buy a drink. The floodgates of intemperance would still be open. It would be equivalent to "stopping up the spigot and losing at the bung hole." This is the true reason why such violations go unpunished, and it is not because public opinion is not sufficiently strong against the license system. Let the law provide a punishment that is calculated to stop even if prosecutions should be had until a punishment that is calculated to stop the evil, and numbers of men will be found in every community who will enforce it. By public opinion is meant nothing more than the views of the majority. If prohibitory laws are passed against the wishes of the majority, yet it would not be impracticable; for the minority, backed up by the machinery overcome all opposition and enforce

severely, and encourage in those who will drink the use of light beveragessuch as ale, beer and wine-as a means of lessening intemperance. This is no new suggestion. It has been thoroughly tested, and as an argument against it we will see how it has worked where it has been tried. "California," says Commissioner Wells, "with her cheap wines for temperance, in the year ending June 30, 1867, sold fourteen times, per head, as much alcoholic stuff as Maine did, and more than any other State." A convention of the friends of temperance, of the same State, in October, 1866, resolved against wine growing. Conventions of congregational ministers and lay delegates, same month, reached the same

ing domestic wines and their influence they are raised and made. It is stated that in Paris, the city of wine, where more wine is consumed than in any other city in the world, in 1863, there was consumed seven gallons distilled spirits for each man, woman and child; that she produced 1,086,000,000 gallons of wine in 1865, and yet consumed more brandy and other distilled liquors per head than any other nation on earth. This indicates that wine does not wean men from strong drink. Our author, J. Fennimore Cooper, says: "I have been more struck by drunkenness in the streets of Paris than in those of London." Horace Greeley wrote from Paris they are raised and made. It is stated beneficen: results, and other churches brandy and other distilled liquors per prevails to such an extent that if a man don." Horace Greeley wrote from Paris of any respectability 'gets in whiskey,' as the common phrase is, he is ashamed to be seen about Wedgefield, for here public sentiment connects degradation with such a condition. And the course of events in this good way is decidedly onward."

A similar report comes from Marlboro county, where, amongst the many beneficent results, Judge Mackey says there

that "wine will intoxicate, does intoxicate; that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris and throughout France, is notorious and undeniable." Hon. Caleb Foote, of Salem, Mass., writing from Paris, after large investigations, "denies in toto the theory that the people of the wine producing countries are sober."

Rev. E. S. Lacy, of San Francisco, six months in Switzerland, a wine growing that they are now celebrating. The muster-rolls of the American army are so imperfect, and the militia were collected so intoxicate; that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris and throughout France, is notorious and undeniable." Hon. Caleb Foote, of Salem, Mass., writing from Paris, after large investigations, "denies in toto the theory that the people of the wine producing countries are sober."

Rev. E. S. Lacy, of San Francisco, six months in Switzerland, a wine growing two pieces of artillery. Their loss was that "wine will intoxicate, does intoxicent results, Judge Mackey says there was less crime there than in any county section, says: "Here more intoxication at least 80 killed, 150 wounded and 600 ariseners together with their two pieces."

in that county than in any other in the save him from instant death, but leave him in a condition where death is slow

Prohibition has fewer plausible objec-H. G. SCUDDAY.

- Thirteen Indian mothers in Alaska confessed to a missionary that they had killed their girl babies to save them from the misery which they themselves suf-fered, and which is the lot of all women in most of the Indian tribes of that

- Four thousand seven hundred im-German towns.

- A Belgian peasant in the communof Havay lost a child and a cow in rapid succession. He believed that he was bewitched, and consulted a somnambu-list, who advised him to baffle the evil big fire and proceeded to broil his visitor The police arrived in time to prevent her

from being cooked. - During the seven days ending Frinine barges in tow. These fleets brought 1,406,350 bushels of corn and wheat in THE BATTLE MONUMENT UNVEILED AT SPARTANBURG.

Correspondence Columbia Register stand is a frame work of seats for the ladies, capable of accommodating several hundred persons. The drapery for the monument is the same which was used monument is the same which was used to veil the Farragut monument, at Washington, and consists of two naval flags, so arranged as to fall gracefully around the statue, and to come away readily at the proper time. A number of gas jets are placed around the monument, so as to display, when lighted, the names of Morgan, Pickens, Washington and Howard, one on each of tue four sides. Over the public square is suspended a large eagle, made entirely of immortelles, and presented for this occasion by friends in New York, of Col. J. H. Hunt, of Spartanburg.

tanburg.

The monument and stand are tasteful-The monument and stand are tastelully decorated with evergreens and United States flags, and flags are displayed in various buildings. An immense United States flag is suspended across the public square by a wire stretched from the Merchants Hotel to the Central Hotel.

THE BATTLE OF COWPENS was fought on January 17, 1781. In the latter part of 1780 the condition of South Carolina was truly lamentable. The State was overrun by the British and tories, and there was no organized resis-tance to the British arms in the lower tance to the British arms in the lower part of the State, except such as was offered by the persistent attacks of the followers of Marion and Sumter. The cause of the Americans seemed to be waning, and the British and tories were growing more and more bold and cruel until the tide of war was turned by the decisive battle at King's Mountain in October. Late in December, General Morgan was sent to operate between Pacolet and Broad Rivers and strike where he could do the most good. Being in camp at Grindall Ford on the Pacolet on the 14th, he received intelligence that Cornwallis and Tarleton were in motion

can camp, and f and out as mistake. The action lasted about an hour, and rewas obvious than in any other place it was ever my lot to live in." Cardinal Acton. Chief Judge of Rome says:

loss was about 12 killed and 80 wounded.
The Cowpens is in the upper edge of Spartanburg County and very near the North Carolina line. The battle field is sixteen miles Northeast of Spartanburg. It has never been cleared since the battle, and a good many of the old trees which were there when the battle was fought are there still; but a dense undergrowth has sprung up so that one cannot growth has sprung up so that one cannot be seen to be supposed to the control of growth has sprung up so that one cannot see through it now, whereas the view was comparatively unobstructed then.

THE NEW MONUMENT. The public square in Spartanburg, where the monument stands, will herecost, with foundation and erection, about \$5,000. Ex Captain Courtenay, of the Washington Light Infantry, now Mayor of Charleston, undertook the chairmanship of the committee of construction in January, 1880, and has voluntarily undergone an amount of labor the past fitteen months in correspondence and arranging general details which could not have been compensated in mouse. not have been compensated in money. The motive for this gratuitous service was the reunion of the "Old Thirteen" on the soil of South Carolina, the promo-tion of kindly feeling among all sections of the Union, and the public recognition of the patrictic and successful services of Daniel Morgan, one of the first in and the last out of the war for Independence, whose merits have been strangely over the last out of the war for independence, whose merits have been strangely over-looked in the past, and as well, doing honor to the gallant Howard, of the old Maryland Line, the great cavalry leader, William Washington, and the inflexible Andrew Pickens, the leader of the up-country South Carolina, Rebels, and recountry South Carolina Rebels, and re-viving in the public mind the glo-ries of this field and the patriotism of the armies who won the fight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.
This memorial is designed in a simple nd unpretentious style, which is certain ly in keeping with the character of the hero of the fight, while the sturdy dignity of the architectural portion of the design is calculated to arouse in the minds of respect and quiet admiration for its proportions, which the Doric order always commands.

ommands.
The monument is properly divided into three different parts, viz.: The base, the shaft, and the statue, which stands upon

The base, which is octagonal in plan, is composed of four members. The base proper, a complete octagon, is in two pieces, and is the only portion of the monument containing a perpendicular joint; all the other separate members being in one piece; this base is eleven feet in diameter, and one and one.! If The sub-base is in one piece of stone

eight feet and three inches in diameter; n "wash" of about one inch in height is cut on the base and sub-base, forming a

diameter of four and two-thirds feet at that point. The architrave which finishes the base is composed of three members— the cavette, fillet and level, a common diameter of four and two-thirds feet at that point. The architrave which finishes the base is composed of three members—the cavette, fillet and level, a common but appropriate combination, and in keeping with the simple character of the design. At this point the base of the monument terminates and the shaft begins. The shaft, a simple truncated cone, three feet and two-thirds in diameter at the point of juncture with the cap, is little less than three diameters high, crowaed with a moulded cap, in which the strict severity of the Doric has given place to a freer mode of treatment; inasmuch as in this case the mouldings are much lighter, and the number of the members greater; the members composing the capitol are a counter-sunk fillet or ciucture; an elongated cavette carved with the usual leaf and dart; a fillet, an ogec, (the largest member:) the whole is four feet and five inches across. From the ground to the top of the abacus, is twenty-one feet. The whole is surmount ed by a bronze statue 9 feet in height, of Gen. Morgan, dressed in the hunting Miss Clarice will unveil the monument: Miss Eugenia H. Pickens, of Edgefield; Miss Grace Grabam, of New Orleans; Miss Hattie S. Brown, of Spartanburg City: Miss Salie B. James and Miss Kate C. Smith, of Spartanburg county. Miss Pickens is a great grand-daughter of Col. Andrew Pickens, who fought in this battle, and was afterwards Governor of South Carolina, in 1816, and afterwards Governor of Alabama. She is the youngest and only unmarried daughter of Governor F. W. Pickeus, who was a member of Congress from South Carolina at the age of twenty-five, and served in that capacity for ten years, was then appointed United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and afterwards Governor of South Carolina for the first two years after secession.

Miss Grabam is a lineal descendant of General Morgan.

Misses Brown and Colton are collateral twenty-one leet. The whole is surmount ed by a bronze statue 9 feet in height, of Gen. Morgan, dressed in the hunting shirt of the olden time, with the otter skin chapeau of the then Riflemon uniform, modelled by Ward, of New York, and will stand in silent testimony of the sculptor's skill and hearty enthusiasm in sculptor's skill and hearty enthusiasm in his work. The figure of Gen. Morgan his work. The figure of Gen. Morgan represents the hero as having just taken a step; the right foot advanced, (the weight of the body thrown forward and resting upon it,) the left foot not yet having left the ground; the left arm is raised to the height of the breast, (the hand seems to be clutched,) while the right arm is drawn slightly back, with the elbow slightly bent, and the right hand firmly grasping a sword, the scabbard to which swings over the left hip. bard to which swings over the left hip.
The face is turned toward the left, and being represented as smooth shaven the very marked features of the countenance are therefore displayed. The whole atti-tude is expressive of action, while the position of the hands and firm expression of the countenance, indicating the gea-tures with which a positive man empha-sives his commands, leaves no doubt that sives his commands, leaves no doubt that whatever was ordered was obeyed. Still life is a term which may very well be applied to this figure, which in common with the figure of Shakspeare by Mr. Ward, in the New York Central Park, is fascinating in the easy grace of the attitude, the latter representing the great poet standing quietly, and expressive of calm repose, as easily understood and appreciated as is the movement almost; the progress of the Morgan statue while in neither is observable a trace of that stiffness common to many statues of high

on the Field of Cowpens January 17th, 1781, fought victoriously The Right of Self-Government Civil Liberty.

We enjoy the result of their toil and sacrifice; let us emulate their for' ude and virtue.

States of New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania. South Carolina.

THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES, The State of Tennessee,

And, below, in the sub-base, the follow-

The Unanimous Resolve Congress of the United States, This Memorial Column with the Form GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN, The Heroof Cowpens, who, on the Field, was victorious in the great cause of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. On the reverse side the inscription from

One hundred years ago the men of the North and the South fought together, and by their blood secured the independence and semented the Union of the The bond that then bound them together is the
Bond of their fellow-countrymen to-day.

The common country
they created is the heritage of all
their sons.
The perpetuation of the Republic
of our Fathers is the safety and honor of North and South, Alike the sentiment and duty of all

ESTO PERPETUA. Is displayed, and below, in the sub-base. THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, to whose custody The Widow of Col. William Washington Committed his Battle Flag, Projected this Memorial Column participated in its dedication,

again unfurling The glorious Standard, And, as a diszling meteor, swept Thro' the Cowpens deadly fight. In the corresponding panels are the

ONE PEOPLE. NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,
NO EAST, NO WEST.
A COMMON INTEREST.
ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY. As IT WAS, SO EVER LET IT BE. On the reverse side the inscription of

N. H.-MASS.-R. I.-CONN. PATRIOTISM AND THE BRAVE IN THE PAST IS SACRIFICE, IN THE FUTURE,

PROGRESS. UNION AND LIBERTY. THE UNVEILING.

General Morgan.
Misses Brown and Colton are collateral descendants of General Morgan. Miss James is a descendant of Captain John Collins, who fought in this battle. Miss Smith is a descendant of a soldier of that name who fought in the battle of Cow-

RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION.

1. Col. Wm. Washington's crimson silk battle flag, first displayed in the victorious charge at Cowpens 17th January 1881—will be the Colors of the Day, borne by the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, Captain George D. Bryan, commanding, under escort of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. Troops, General C. I Walker commandiug.

2. The Crimson sash of Col Wm. Washington, will be worn by his great grandson. John R. Washington, Jr., of the staff of General H. I. Hunt, U. S. A., the Reviewing Officer of the Day.

3. The sword voted by the Congress of the United States to Col. Andrew Pickens, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cowpens, will be worn by his great grandson, Col. S. B. Pickens, of South Carolina.

4. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Chap-

grandson, Col. S. B. Pickens, of South Carolina.

4. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Chaplain of the W. L. I., will use, on this occasion, a Book of Common Prayer, printed in Edinburg, in 1768, by Alexander Kincaid, His Majesty's Printer, including the Book of Psalms and a portion of the New Testament. "It was picked up on the field of Cowpens by Jesse Brown, and has been in the family ever since."—Loaned for the occasion by Jesse Brown Lassiter, Miller's Ferry P. O., Florida.

4. A small drum, used at Cowpens by the Georgia Battalion, Major McCall, the property of the Georgia Historical Society, will be used to beat the assembly.

6. A Silver Watch, with "Ben Duncan's" name engraved in it; presented to Mr. Maybin, of Newberry County, S. C. and still in the possession of his descendants, and in running order.

There are quite a number of lesser articles, Powder Horns, Bullet Pouches, Swords, etc., expected to be brought there for exhibition.

MEMORIAL DAY. From the Greenville Daily News.

of the most animated and pleasant of the day. The beauty of the spectacle was of course enhanced by the brilliant hues of the flags and banners futtering in all directions. Towering above ...ll was the monument with its proportions hidden by a large United States flag. A line was stretched across the public square from which depended streamers and flags loaned by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, the centre being occupied by a large United States flag that almost swept the ground. From another line behind this one was suspended a large eagle grasping a pended a large eagle grasping a shield, the figure being composed of immortelles. On the further side of the immortelles. On the furt ser side of the monument was a long by oner inscribed with the words "one hunded cars ago" in large gilded letters. Many of the stores and residences about the square word decorated with happers and floor. were decorated with banners and flags, and even more effectively and beautifully by a multitude of ladies on roofs and crowding windows and balconies with their handsome dresses and handsome

faces.

The stand was in front of the Court House, and was large, broad and hand-somely decorated. Across the centre

the ceremonies of the deep by an impromptu fancy drill on the public square, which attracted much attaction and admiration, the company beeing speedily the centre of an admiring crowd of citi-

The tisher baits his angle,
The hunter twangs his bow,
Little they think on those sturdy limbs
hat moulder deep below.
Little they think how sterrily
That day the trumpets pealed,
Where in the slippery swamp of blood,
Warrior and war horse reeled."

The spot now so prosperous and serene was then the scene of one of the most memorable acts in the great drama of our revolutionary war. The actors on that occasion were well worthy to fill the heroic parts they were called on to perform, and we have mot here to day to recall their patriotic services, to do honor to their fame and to perpetuate their deeds by dedicating this monument to their memory. In the performance of this sacred duty there are gathered here representatives of the old thirteen "united colonies," and with them come those of North Carolina's fair daughter, Tennessee. All these now great States have contributed to the erection of this memorial column, and we meet to day on this consecrated spot, as citizens of one great rial column, and we meet to day on this consecrated spot, as citizens of one great republic, and as brethren bound together by the strong ties of blood and of hereditary affection. At this shrine dedicated to liberty no fires save those of patriotism should be allowed to burn. The spirit of sectionalism should stand rebuked, and fraternity alone should inspire every American heart. (Cheera Cowpens
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1881 liberty and equality, and building up on this Continent a mighty Republic, whose States shall be:

our whole country great and prosperous honored at home, respected abroad—the fit home forever of a free and happy peowith the political views we of the South held in the past, for the decree of Prov idence has made us all one people. This broad land from the lakes of the far North to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, is our country, our home, and it behoves us to build up its prosperity, to defend its honor and to maintain its liber-ties. We should strive to make it worthy somely decorated. Across the centre was written in letters of evergreen.
"Jno. H. Evins."

The Butler Guards of Greenville began we shall leave it. The great questions which aroused such bitter discord and brought so much suffering on the country are forever settled, (cheers) and political the centre of an admiring crowd of citizens and military whose approving criticism was very grateful to the ear of Greenville people, who were present probably 1,200 strong.

The artillery formally opened the day with a salute of 100 guns, and in a few moments thereafter the troops came marching by to be reviewed by Gen. Henry I. Hunt, U.S. A. The parade was headed by the German Fusilier Band of Charleston, and the companies marched down by platoons in the following order:—German Artillery, Sumter Guards, Charleston Riflemen, Montgomery Guards, Palmetto Guards, Irish Volunteers, German Fusiliers and Wasbingthat the animosities they engendered should be buried with them (applause) ery Guards, Palmetto Guards, Irish Volunteers, German Fusiliers and Washington Light Infantry, all of Charleston. Next came the Fifth Artillery Band, United States Army, and the Carolina Rifle Battalion and German Hussars of Charleston; Gordon Light Infantry of Winnsboro; Governor's Guards and Richland Volunteers, of Columbia; Lee Light Infantry, of Chester; Carolina Military Institute, of Charlotte; Butler Guards, of Greenville; Greenville Military Institute, King's Mountain Military Academy, Columbia Artillery, and Spartanburg Artillery. The Butlers were placed in trying position, being between two organizations of "regulars," but acquitted themselves so well and marched so steadly that their friends had no reason to feel otherwise than fought the momentous battle of Cowpens. He then described the importance of the had no reason to feel otherwise than himself when only a boy in years. His-very proud of them. Among the 600 tory told of no instance where inflexible very proud of them. Among the 600 troops in the procession they were conspicious for their perfect dress and steady marching.

By twelve o'clock the crowd had packed itself by the stand, and was in such a favorable position to be estimated that the reporters fixed the numbers at from 8,000 to 20,000, the truth probably lying somewhere about half way between the two. Among the distinguished persons to be noted on the stand at this time were General A. M. Manigault, exercised to the very support of the very told of no instance where inflexible devotion, high courage and strong will won for a man more honorable position than this humble wagoner. His first appearance as a soldier was as a teamster with Braddock, from which position he rose by his talents and courage to a captaincy, and led his rifle company 600 miles to Boston without losing a man. In the assaults on Quebec, under Arnold, his conspicuous courage and strong will won for a man more honorable position than this humble wagoner. His first appearance as a soldier was as a teamster with Braddock, from which position he rose by his talents and courage to a captaincy, and led his rifle company 600 miles to Boston without losing a man. In the assaults on Quebec, under Arnold, his conspicuous courage and strong will won for a man more honorable position than this humble wagoner. His first appearance as a soldier was as a teamster with Braddock, from which position he rose by his talents and courage to a captaincy, and led his rifle company 600 miles to Boston without losing a man. In the assaults on Quebec, under Arnold, his conspicuous courage and strong will won for a man more honorable position than this humble wagoner. His first appearance as a soldier was as a teamster with Braddock, from which position he rose by his talents and courage to a captaincy, and led his rifle company 600 miles to Boston without losing a man. In the assaults on Quebec, under Arnold, his conspicuous courage and talents won him higher position.

Before mentioning the brave men whose names were mentioned in the reports, Senator Hampton paid a glowing tribute to the private soldiers under whose tattered jacket oftentimes beat a heart as true and glowed a patrixism as pure as that beneath the braided coat of the officer, and alluded to the hard fate that excluded h m who bore the h at and burden of war from its glory until the final judgment, when the names of the private soldiers, over whom the eternal mountains stood as monuments, would be found in letters of living light. (Cheers). The names of the distinguished officers of the action, Col. John Eager Howard, of the Maryland line, Col. Andrew Pickens, and Col. Wm. Washington were mentioned. In connection with the latter he called attention to the fact that the same flag that streamed in bold, defence over the man. to the fact that the same flag that haved so as to merit your attention streamed in bold defiance over the mon I am, dear Sir. who fought at Cowpens was here to day, under the same skies and amid the same hills.

hills.
At the conclusion of Senator Hampton's adress Capt. James Simons read, and did full justice to, a ballad: "The Blue Hen's Chickens," which was received with ladghter and applause.
Hon. Thos. Wentworth Higginson, of Massachusetts. representing the New

CAMP NEAR CANE CREEK, } January 19th, 1781.

DEAR SIR:-The troops I have the honor to command have gained a com-plete victory over a detachment from the the war, suits were brought against me

clearly indicated their intention of discoding us, I abandoned my encampments at Grindall's Ford, and on the silently to slumber more than fifteen post about seven miles from the Cherokee Ford on Broad river. My former position subjected me at once it is tried, and I have been sustained in each case by the courts, and all the others have been either discontinued or left silently to slumber more than fifteen years. No judgment for a dollar has ever been recovered against me in them, nor ever will be. position subjected me at once to the operations of Lord Cornwallis and Col.

Tarleton, and in case of a defeat, my retreat might easily have been cut off.

We situation to the Country of retreat might easily have been cut off.
My situation at the Cowpens enabled me to improve any advantages I might gain, and to provide better for my own security, should I be unfortunate. These reasons induced me to take this post, notwithstanding it had the appearance of a retreat. On the evening of the 16th the enemy occupied the ground we removed from in the morning. An hour before daylight, one of my scouts intermed by that court. With this record! am content to leave such matters to the fair judgment of all honest men, especially when supplemented by another consideration; that during ten years of pretty prominent action in Congress, which have gone up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and I never have heard of a single instance where what I had done has not been confirmed by that court. With this record! am content to leave such matters to the fair judgment of all honest men, especially when supplemented by another consideration; that during ten years of pretty prominent action in Congress, which have gone up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and I never have heard of a single instance where what I had done has not been confirmed by that court. With this record! am content to leave such matters to the fair judgment of all honest men, especially when supplemented by another consideration; that during ten years of pretty prominent action in Congress, which have gone up to the five miles of our camp. On this infor-mation, the necessary dispositions were made; and from the alacrity of the troops, we were soon prepared to receive

The light infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Howard, and the Virginia militia, under Major Triplett, were formed on a rising ground. The third regiment of dragoons, consisting of eighty men under the command of Lieut. Col. Soldiers, some eight or ten millions of the Washington was fully met and answered in the House by a triumphant vote against even an investigation. "As chief executive officer of the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, some eight or ten millions of the Washington, were so posted in their rear as not to be injured by the enemy's fire and yet be able to charge the enemy, should an occasion offer. The volunteers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Beorgia, under the command of Colonel Pickens, were posted to guard the flanks. Major McDowell, of the North Carolina volunteers, was posted on the right flank, in front of the line one hundred and fifty in front of the line one hundred and may yards, and Major Cunningham, of the Georgia volunteers, on the left, at the same distance in front. Colonols Branner and Thomas, of the South Carolinians, on the right of Major McDowell, and Col. Have and McCail, of the same corps, which I am reasonably proud." the right of Major McDowell, and Col.
Hays and McCall, of the same corps, on the left of Major Cunningham. Captains Tate and Buchannan with the Augusta rifemem were to support the right of the line. The enemy drew up in one line four hundred yards in front of the railroad bands. Large quantities of the advanced corps. The lat hetalian our advanced corps. The 1st battalion of the 71st regiment was opposed to our right; the 7th regiment to our left; the amounts in some cases to fully \$100 per

Cabell, Gen. Buford and Judge Christian of Virginia; State Senators Law-rence and Francis, of New Jersey, and Gov. Arvis of North.

Cartina. Courtenay, of Christeton, and the militia of North Carolina, and the militia of Senators and Senat

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL MORGAN.
TO GEN. GREENE.

Beast Butler and the Spoons.

Chickens," which was received with ladghter and applause.

Hon. Thos. Wentworth Higginson, of Massachusetts, representing the New Eugland States, was next introduced, and delivered a most finished and appropriate oration, many passages of which moved the crowd to prolonged cheering.

Mr. Higginson was followed by Hon. Wm. H. Francis, of New Jersey, who delived a most happy little address, that was enthusiastically received and freely applauded.

Senator Hampton stated that he had a message of regret from President Garheld at his inability to attend, and expressing the hope that the people of South Carolina would not forget him when they next have a great celebration. (Cheers for the President.)

The young ladies appointed for the purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the purpose them pulled at the ropes, and the purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the purpose them pulled at the ropes and purpose them pulled at the ropes and purpose them pulled at the ropes and the purpose them pulled at the ropes and the purpose them pulled at the ropes and pulled at the ropes and the pulled at the purpose them pulled and purpose them pulled and purpose them pu purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the magnificent statue stood revealed in all simple grandeur of conception and perfection of execution, before the cheering crowd. At night the ceremonies were concluded with a beautiful illumination and pyrotechnic display, and a grand banquetat the Merchant's Hotel, given by the people of Spartanburg to their honorit over with all other similar property that had come into his possession to the General Morgan's Account of the Battleof ceipts he took. He closes his letter by assuring his correspondent that he had never taken pains to deny or explain the many slanders leveled against him,

idding:
"Perhaps it might not be uninteresting plete victory over a detachment from the British army commanded by lieut. Col. aggregating in claims of damages, quite a gardine in claims of damages, quite a n.illion of dollars, in the courts of New York and Baltimore, upon every matter the Cowpens, near Pacolet river.

On the 14th, having received certain information that the British army were in motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intention of discovery and all the others to drive the pursuers thought I had either exceeded my authority or acted wrongfully. Three of those suits have been tried, and I have been sustained in each case by the courts, and all the others have been either discouringed or left

> ber of Congress has ever been investiga-ted by any committee. Before I went to tives, and an investigation asked, which was fully met and answered in the House

investigation.

"As chief executive officer of the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, some eight or ten millions of the United States passed through my hands, United States passed through my hands, and some years ago on investigation being demanded of my action it was had before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives and a manimous report of that committee, of men of both parties, exonerated me from all blame, and even from having made any errors of judgment. Again, when I surrendered my trust, after fourteen years of service, the Board of Managers, composed

sons to be noted on the stand at this time him higher position, and by Washington's were General A. M. Manigault, ex-Governor Bonham, Judge Geo. S. Bryan, Hon. Gen. Johnstone, Hon. Geo. B. A. Gaillard, Col. listed immediately when he heard of the Lartigue, Hon. H. A. Gaillard, Col. listed immediately when he heard of the sone and talents won him his conspicuous courage and talents won him higher position, and by Washington's recommendation he was made Colonel of a companies, one hundred men cach, on the flanks. In their front moved on two field; the 7th regiment to our centre, and two light companies, one hundred men cach, on the flanks. In their front moved on two field pieces, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton with two hundred and eighty cavalry, them.